

VZCZCXRO4293
OO RUEHROV
DE RUEHNJ #0541/01 1051348
ZNR UUUUU ZZH
O 151348Z APR 06
FM AMEMBASSY NDJAMENA
TO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 3536
INFO RUCNFUR/DARFUR COLLECTIVE
RUEHUJA/AMEMBASSY ABUJA 1039
RUEHDS/AMEMBASSY ADDIS ABABA 0693
RUEHKH/AMEMBASSY KHARTOUM 0134
RUEHLC/AMEMBASSY LIBREVILLE 0792
RUEHLO/AMEMBASSY LONDON 1281
RUEHNM/AMEMBASSY NIAMEY 2586
RUEHFR/AMEMBASSY PARIS 1669
RUEHYD/AMEMBASSY YAOUNDE 1068
RUCNDT/USMISSION USUN NEW YORK 0679

UNCLAS SECTION 01 OF 02 NDJAMENA 000541

SIPDIS

SIPDIS

DEPARTMENT FOR AF, AF/C, INR, DRL, DS/IP/AF, DS/IP/ITA;
LONDON AND PARIS FOR AFRICAWATCHERS

E.O. 12958: N/A

TAGS: [PGOV](#) [PREF](#) [CD](#) [SU](#)

SUBJECT: CHAD: RUPTURE WITH SUDAN, THREAT ON REFUGEES, OIL
PRODUCTION STOPPAGE

Following is Embassy translation of communique of April 15,
delivered by the Prime Minister Pascal Yoadimnadj to
ambassadors and representatives of international
organizations in Ndjamen:

Quote:

The Extraordinary Council of Ministers of April 14, 2006,
took important decisions on numerous challenges that our
country now faces. We wanted to meet you, as special
partners with Chad, to inform you of the decisions taken by
the Government of the Republic of Chad and solicit the
support of your respective countries and organizations.
Living among us in this country, you have witnessed the
repeated aggressions of the Republic of Sudan against our
country and the difficulties our country has had with the
World Bank, following the revision of Law No. 001 on the
management of oil revenues.

On the first point -- the repeated aggressions of the
Republic of Sudan against the Republic of Chad -- you have
just been eye witnesses to the attacks by Sudanese
mercenaries against our cities and military garrisons. The
attack on the city of Ndjamen under your very eyes in the
early hours of the morning of April 13 constitutes the
ultimate affront. Our armed forces and security forces
defeated the attackers and checked the destabilization plan
programed for Chad by Sudan. You are also witnesses of the
burden of Sudanese refugees which Chad supports and all the
sacrifices made by Chad to help to resolve the Darfur
conflict and thus relieve the sufferings of Sudanese refugees.

Despite this, the Government of the Republic of Sudan has
since 2004 planned the destabilization of Chad. Chad has
regularly alerted international opinion to the machiavellian
plan by the Government of Khartoum. We regret to state that
the International Community closes its eyes to the inimical
behavior of the Government of Khartoum: it hesitates even
until today to condemn unequivocally and to impose sanctions
against Sudan.

Faced with this situation, the Government of the Republic of
Chad sees itself as obliged to take the decision to break its
diplomatic and economic relations with Sudan and to recall
the Chadian facilitators in the inter-Sudanese negotiations
at Abuja where Chad has offered its co-mediation. We wish to

note however that the presence of Chadian elements within the forces of the African Union Mission in Darfur is not put in question.

Concerning the Sudanese refugees, numbering 300,000, we note equally with regret that despite our numerous appeals to the International Community to deploy United Nations forces in Darfur in order better to bring security to them and to our frontiers with Sudan, very little has been done. Thus, on April 9 at 17:00, local time, a camp of Sudanese refugees located in the district of Goz Amir, (in the region) of Goz Beida, hosting 17,000 persons and guarded by a dozen Chadian gendarmes, was attacked. The assailants also attacked the staff and office of HCR where they made off with their means of communication before retreating to Darfur, after having killed two gendarmes and caused important damage.

The massive presence of Sudanese refugees has enormous consequences for Chad. This presence causes significant human, environmental, and economic damage to our country. The Chadian Government notes over time that the refugees are better treated than the Chadian host populations who were the first to share with the refugees the few means that they have. Chad cannot tolerate for long this policy of double standard. Therefore, we appeal solemnly to the International Community to make a great commitment to the conflict of Darfur, if not to find a definitive political exit, at least to deploy a United Nations force to permit the Sudanese refugees to go back to their homeland.

The Chadian Government gives the International Community until the end of June 2006 to find a solution, in the absence of which we invite the same International Community to find

NDJAMENA 00000541 002 OF 002

other countries to welcome them. It is an issue of survival for Chad and the Chadian people. Chad cannot agree to be recompensed with false promises for the sacrifices made by its population in welcoming the Sudanese refugees, despite its involvement from the first hours of the conflict in Darfur in aiding the Sudanese Government and rebels to find a political solution.

In the second place, concerning the difficulties that Chad has had with the World Bank concerning the revision of Law No. 001 on the management of oil revenues, the Chadian Government invites the World Bank and the petroleum Consortium (Esso, Petronas, and Chevron) to pay over without delay the share of oil revenues owed to Chad. They have until Tuesday April 18 at 12:00 to accomplish this, failing which the Government will see itself obliged to stop the production of oil in Doba.

If you are not aware, we wish to bring to your attention that of the 28 (twenty eight) participants in the Chadian exportation project, of which 7 (seven) direct and 21 (twenty one) indirect, all the other participants receive their share of oil revenues except for Chad, whose revenues will soon have been blocked for six (6) months at the City Bank of London and by the Consortium. You will agree with us that this is a particularly laughable situation. The oil is Chadian. Its exploitation must first of all profit the Chadian people. In the opposite case, it is better to stop its exploitation and commercialization until an acceptable compromise is reached for all the participants.

In all sovereignty, the Chadian people, through their national representation, proceeded with the revision of Law No. 001 on management of oil revenues. It is their absolute right. So why all the commotion on this subject? The law on management of oil revenues was voted by the Chadian National Assembly and promulgated by the President of the Republic of Chad, as is the rule in every State of law. Chadians are not guinea pigs for experimenting with certain vague theories which have not produced results anywhere in the world. The Chadian people have lived without oil and will live tomorrow

without oil, which is an essential, exhaustible resource.

To conclude, we wish to inform you that the schedule for the presidential election will be maintained. The voting in the presidential election of May 3 will definitely take place on that date, however much it might displease the Sudanese Government and its mercenaries. We invite all the candidates for the presidential election to continue to carry on their campaign. All arrangements have been made for assuring the serenity and tranquility of the voting in the presidential election.

Democracy has its requirements. Constitutional mandates must be respected in order to assure the regular functioning of the institutions that are solidly founded, despite the desperate maneuvers of the enemies of Chad. We invite those of our partners to whom invitations were addressed to observe the presidential election to make the necessary arrangements so that international observers will join their Chadian colleagues to guarantee the transparency of this important event. We thank you in advance.

Such were the great decisions taken by the Extraordinary Council of Ministers Friday 14 April 2006 which we wanted to bring to your attention.

WALL